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(a) Vessels arriving from Bombay or Kurrachee which have not been admitted to free pratique in a port in the Adriatic or Mediterranean Sea, or which have not, to the satisfaction of the chief government medical officer, been thoroughly disinfected before being admitted to free pratique at the said port.

(b) Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health, which do not fall under any of the preceding regulations.

Vessels from Egypt that carry a doctor may complete a period of ten days quarantine, reckoned from date of departure, either at sea or at the anchorage of Comino, before being admitted under the same conditions as arrivals from Bombay.

(3) MEDICAL INSPECTION.

All vessels arriving at Malta shall undergo strict medical inspection.

(4) PASSENGERS.

Passengers arriving from Bombay or Kurrachee shall be landed in one of the quarantine establishments where they will be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use likely to retain infection shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

(5) GOODS.

The importation of coffee colored with substances injurious to health is prohibited.

The importation of cotton seed from any port subject to quarantine is forbidden.

The importation of rags is prohibited.

The importation is forbidden, before disinfection, of the following articles, viz, wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, bedding materials, feathers, bones, and jute goods.

The importation of hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place where cattle disease exists, is prohibited before disinfection.

The importation of vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves is prohibited. The importation of plants or roots from any port of the Mediterranean is prohibited, unless the same are accompanied by a satisfactory certificate that phylloxera is not known to exist at the place of origin.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PALACE, VALETTA, *May 14, 1898.*

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May 18, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the health report No. 192 of Dr. Zavitziano of the International Sanitary Commission.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. ANGELL.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.—Report No. 192.]

The case of plague at Suez.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May 18, 1898.*

The Ottoman sanitary representative in Egypt has forwarded further details on the bubonic plague case which occurred in Suez the 5th instant, and reported in my last report. The steamship *Mahale* left Suez for Djiddah April 19; the 23d of the same month she arrived at Ras-el-Assuad. She did nothing at the latter place on account of the quarantine, and she left for Suakim and thence for Suez. It is stated that the man who fell ill with plague did not have any communication in Ras-el-Assuad. May we suspect the existence of bubonic plague also on the eastern coasts of Africa? We have not the slightest idea what occurs in Africa concerning public health. The above-mentioned fireman who fell ill with bubonic plague is doing well. Said diagnosis has been confirmed by the microscopic examination. It has been reported that a second bubonic plague case occurred at Suez, but the microscopic examination showed only staphylococci.

Steamship Gleneagles suspected of infection.

At the yesterday's sitting of the International Sanitary Commission there was communicated a telegram from the sanitary physician at Tripoli in Africa by which he announces to the sanitary board that the Ottoman consul at Malta has reported that the English steamship *Gleneagles*, which left Malta bound to Tripoli, is suspected. He does not state suspected of what. We expect further details.

Return of pilgrims from the Hedjaz.

The pilgrims have already begun their departure from the Hedjaz, turning back home. Nine thousand have already embarked, of whom 6,000 came back to the Mediterranean ports of Turkey. Before passing from the Suez Canal they must undergo a quarantine at Tor.

In my previous report (see No. 189) I have reported about the soldiers who had to leave the Hedjaz and come back to the Mediterranean provinces of Turkey. I have stated already how dangerous for the public health is such movement of troops and the decision at the same time of the sanitary commission to submit said soldiers to disinfection at the lazarettos of Camaran as well as that of Clazomenes. I regret to state that in spite of said decision the authorities have ordered the landing of said soldiers at Gaffa without passing previously by any lazaretto of the Mediterranean and being submitted to a disinfection. According to official news public health is good in the Hedjaz, as well as in the other provinces of the Turkish Empire.

Public health in Constantinople.

The epidemic of la grippe, as well as that of measles, is abating. The number of deaths registered in Constantinople from the 13th of last April to the 8th instant is 642, of which 9 were from measles, 11 from diphtheria, 36 from smallpox, and 12 from typhoid fever.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CANADA—*Hamilton*.—Month of May, 1898. Population, 50,030. Total number of deaths, 57, including enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 1.

Nova Scotia—Windsor.—Month of May, 1898. Estimated population, 2,000. Total number of deaths, 2, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of May, 1898. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 44, including typhus fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Month of April, 1898. Population, 447,344. Total number of deaths, 762, including enteric fever, 5; diphtheria, 7; scarlet fever, 1, and whooping cough, 3.

Rouen.—Month of April, 1898. Population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 273, including enteric fever, 5; whooping cough, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 56.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 21 correspond to an annual rate of 16.4 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,218,378. The highest rate was recorded in Sunderland, viz, 24.3, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 8.8.

London.—One thousand three hundred and sixty deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 82; scarlet fever, 16; diphtheria, 31; whooping cough, 47; enteric fever, 1, and diarrhea